Amusements and Meetings.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. - At 1:30 and 8: " Living Too Fast." - Vokes Family. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—At 2 and 8: "Around the World to 80 Days." METROPOLITAN THRATER.-Variety Performance. ROBINSON HALL .- At 2 and 8: " Chilperie." In English. UNION SQUARE THEATER .- At 1:30 and 8 : " The Glided

WALLACK'S THEATER .- At 1:30 and 8: "Boulotte."

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN .- Concert. Thomas. GILMORE'S GARDEN .-- At 2 and 8 : Concert.

TERRACE GARDEN. - Festival.

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TRACHERS—Ninth Page—1st column.
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Business Notices.

Has Pain \$750 a Day, for over nine years, to RIEHLE BROS. are continually designing nev

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST PROFILE.—THE TRIBUNE has it. The fact is demonstrated by the published figures, and it was four months after their publication before its stunned rivals were able to utter even baid denial. The superior circulation is shown in the orders of the American News Company, of the New York News Company, of the New York News Company, of the Union News Company, and all the other heavy dealers; in the certificates of the advertising agents and the official report of the Postmaster, of the city to the Postmaster-General. The authorities refuse to permit the further publication of the figures, on account of the complaints of rivals, but it is known that they continue down to missummer to exhibit the same relative proportions as when first announced, last April. The orders of the news companion them and new demonstrate that The TRIBUNE'S daily circulation is greater than the combined daily circulations of both World and Trines, while its Werkey's larger than the combined weekles of all its city rivals. Advertisers who want further information on these points have only to call at The Tribune Publication Office, or see the article "Off Interest to Advertisers," among the Special Notices on the next page. THE LARGEST CIRCULATION AMONG THE BEST

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. Semi-Werkly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per an. Wrekly Tribune, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates.

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Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE in any of the rains, boats, or holels in which it is usually sold, will conve a favor by informing this office of the circumstances.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE.

er's rates, and single may always be obtained at all the above offices.

THE TRIBUNE'S MONTHLY CALENDAR

	1 8un.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat
AUGUST.	1 813 8 729 15 727 22 234 29 711	2 214 9 221 16 225 23 235 30 242	3 915 10 222 17 223 24 238 31 245	4 216 11 723 18 230 25 237	5 217 12 291 19 231 26 234	6 218 13 225 20 232 27 239	7 211 14 220 21 23 28 240

New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1875.

TRIPLE SHEET

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

POREIGN-The Embassadors of Russia, Germany and Austria conferred at Constantinople on the Bosnian insurrection, and afterward had an interview with the Grand Vizier; the siege of Trebigne was raised, and the insurgents dispersod. == Ex-President Thiers declined to be a candidate for the French Senate. Admiral Worden and the officers of his squadron were entertained at Southampton. ___ Admiral Napoleon Collins died at Callao, Peru, on the 9th of August. - The Carlist Col. Ripoll was killed in Seo de Urgel. ____ There were three mercantile

failures in Canada. DOMESTIC .- V. R. Richmond, formerly State Engineer, testified before the Canal Commission that the map on which the Denison contract was let was a general map of the whole canal. - There were 227,377 immigrants during the last year, a decrease of 85,962 from 1874. - Deposits in the State savings banks, July 1, were \$316,335,617 82, a gain since 1874 of \$12,000,000. ____ Johnson and Coyle will swim again. - Jefferson Davis will speak at the Knoxville fair in September.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - Charges were preferred against the Police Commissioners by the counsel to the Committee on Crime. ___ A disagreement during the session of the Legislative Committee or Emigration and Quarantine led to the retirement of of the Government. It was a great many years Mr. Alvord. ___ A compact was made between the trunk lines of railroads to raise passenger rates. The failure of Ferdinand Hertz & Co. was announced. = Gold, 11312, 11358, 11312. Gold value of the legal-tender dollar at the close, 88110

THE WEATHER .- The Government report predicts warm and fair weather. In this city yesterday the weather was clear and warm; thermometer, 749, 869, 739.

Readers leaving town for the Summer can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them at any address, and the address changed as often as desired, postpaid, for \$1 per month.

Some of the dark phases of the life of the Chinese who have found homes on the Pacific slope are described in the letter from San Francisco printed on another page. Under the escort of a police official our correspondent quarter of San Francisco, and inspected also

Following the example set in England by Palmerston and Gladstone, who both preferred to remain in the popular branch of the Legislature, ex-President Thiers declines to be a candidate for the new French Senate. He feels no doubt that he can wield a greater influence and do more good in the Assembly, which continues to be the real source of power.

Alarmed at the spread of the insurrection in Bosnia, three great Powers. Germany, Russia, and Austria, are endeavoring to secure from Turkey promises of reform which it is expected will pacify the insurgents. The Sultan displays characteristic stubbornness, but it is probable that he will be compelled to yield. A desire to avert war at all hazards and preserve the balance of power in Europe appears to be the aim of the Governments which are engaged in settling this question. It is doubtful, however, whether the Bosnians will be satisfied with any terms short of actual home

One cool head might have averted the discreditable scenes which marked yesterday's session of the Legislative Emigration Committee. The question of Mr. Alvord was not strictly germane to the subject under consideration, but the investigation had already taken such a wide range that the objection of Mr. Waehner came in rather abruptly, and seemed to be urged with unnecessary persistence. Mr. Alvord was on the right track, and it is to be hoped that he will not allow his temper to stand in the way of the purpose to discover the truth which he has heretofore evinced while serving on this Committee.

In this season, when so many excursions tempt tired or pleasure-seeking people to spend a few hours on the water, it is pleasing to observe a disposition to hold those who provide such excursions to some sort of responsibility for the lives in their charge. A few weeks ago the managers of the Plymouth a steamer, and a coroner's jury yesterday called attention to a case calling for similar penalties. It is to be hoped that the verdict in the William Cook drowning case will not be overlooked by the United States officials whose duty it is to see that the laws for the government of steamboat-owners are enforced.

Apparently no compact can insure fair dealing between the great trank lines which are scrambling for passengers between New-York and the leading Western cities. Every now and then we have an agreement solemnly promulgated; it is observed for a few weeks; then the practice of cutting fares begins; then retaliation is in order, and reckless competition paves the way for another agreement, which shares the fate of its predecessor. The schedule adopted yesterday and which is to go into operation on Monday next provides for an advance on the present rates, but the fare from New-York to Chicago will still be two dollars below that exacted before the railroad war of last Spring began.

Mr. Van Rensselaer Richmond's testimony before the Canal Investigating Commission yesterday was marked by some sprightliness, but like Mr. Beach, this witness utterly failed to sustain the position which they together took in a card denouncing certain statements in a recent report of the Commission as untrue. After hours of questioning Mr. Richmond concluded as he began with the affirmation of a firm belief that the State Engineer NEW-YORK—No. 1.238 Broadway, corner Thirtymrst-st.; No. 308 West Twenty-third-st., corner Eighth-ave.; No. 760 Third-ave, corner Fortyseventh-st.; No. 2.386 Fourth-ave, (Harlem.)
BROOKLYN—No. 323 Washington-st., next door to the Post-Office.—Eastern District, Brooklyn, No. 87 Eroadway.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 112 South Sixth-st.
WASHINGTON—No. 515 Fourteenth-st.
LONDON—No. 84 Fleet-st., E. C.
Advertisements and subscriptions are received at publisher's rates, and single copies of The Tribuna. sion will give him another hearing.

> The public of this city is to be congratulated that the charges against the Police Board, which have so long been on everybody's lips. have at last come before the Mayor in tangible shape. The accusations of incompetency and neglect now formally made are the immediate result of recent sessions of the Legislative Committee charged with the daty of investigating the increase of crime in our midst. Low as was the general estimate of the efficiency of our police force, few were prepared for the revelations made by this inquiry. These revelations, with comments, were printed in THE TRIBUNE from day to day while the Committee was sitting, and are still fresh in the memory of our readers. But in the communication of Mr. Townsend, the Committee's Counsel, to the Mayor, they are concisely and forcibly reproduced in the form of charges and specifications. The indictment thus presented cannot be easily overthrown; indeed we do not see how Mr. Matsell, or Mr. Disbecker, or Mr. Voorbis can say anything that will break its force. Making common cause, however, the accused Commissioners promise an early answer, "both general and specific." The fact that Mr. Matsell's moral perceptions are so blunted that he regards the charges as "frivolous" is a pretty conclusive indication that he at least is better fitted to edit a text-book for the criminal classes than to hold in his hands the police administration of a great city.

SLAVERY AND RAG MONEY-A PARALLEL. The error we are liable to fall into in our treatment of the financial question is precisely the same as that into which our fathers were led in the early days of the Republic regarding the question of Slavery, the correction of which cost the country so dearly in blood and treasure. The timidity of politicians now, as then, is leading to most mischievous results. Slavery was reckoned an evil by the founders after the adoption of the Constitution that the doctrine began to be advanced and to slowly crystallize the public sentiment of the South in its support, that the institution of Slavery was a blessing instead of a curse to society. In the beginning it was universally admitted to be an evil, and it was the hope of the wise and patriotic statesmen of that period that time would disclose some practical method for its extinction. Possibly there may have been, during the first quarter of a century of our existence as a nation, a few extreme men who held Slavery to be a beneficent institution, essential to the development of the country and a universal good for the slave. Possibly they were in about the same proportion to the whole population as the ignorant fanatics of to-day who urge an unlimited issue of greenbacks are to

dulge in their debasing habit of opium- rag money men are to our own intellectual perceptions and sense of honesty and honor. But Slavery was an existing fact at the time

of the adoption of the Constitution, just as paper money is now. The statesmen and politicians of that time had to treat it, or at least thought they must treat it, with great consideration and much tenderness. Politicians and people went on for years pursuing a timid policy with regard to it. It was the bele noir of all parties. The political history of a large part of the first century of the Republic is full of the evasions and dodges of the parties which tiptoed around it and never dared speak out boldly about it, meet it fairly and honestly in the face. How the delusive doctrines of the slaveholders grew and gained strength, and how other political heresies gradually grew out of them, until they overshadowed the country and plunged it into bloody war, we remember very freshly. A timid and time-serving policy was paid for at a fearful cost. And it was simply because politicians recognized Slavery as an existing fact, just as they now do paper money, and instead of giving it heroic treatment they talked about the rights of property and the impracticability of doing anything toward its extinction, just as now they talk about the necessities of business and the demands of trade whenever there is any suggestion of contraction of the currency or of the necessity for resumption. We had an experience of almost a hundred years with Slavery : we have only just begun with an irredeemable currency; but so far, as it seems to us, our treatment of the currency question has fairly commenced running on all fours with the fatal management or mismanagement of politicians and parties on the subject of Slavery.

We are quite well aware that the suggestion of a historic parallel in these two cases will be received with a smile of incredulity by many intelligent persons who are content to look at the hopeful side of things, and trust the ultimate sense of honesty and honor of the people. Just such men, fifty or seventy-five years ago, would have lifted their eyebrows with something like contempt in their Rock excursions were fined for overcrowding incredulousness at any forecasting of the future which contained a thousandth part of the sorrow and sacrifice and pain it should cost the nation some time to be rid of Slavery. Nobody was saying then-at least no party was saying-"Slavery is wrong and must be abol-"ished." They puttered with it and went around it. So now we are fast approaching a period when no party will dare say briefly and boldly, "Rag-money is a continual cheat-we "will have honest currency." State Conventions of both parties have within the past three years got in a way of fooling with it and treating it with ifs and buts, and acting as though they were afraid of it: afraid of losing the votes of a parcel of noisy fellows who, instead of intellectual processes, have instincts, and very dishonest instincts at that. That is the way we began to treat Slavery, and it ended in war. Give the politicians their way with the currency question, and their treatment will end in bankruptcy and repudiation. The parallel is perfect. The fact of a dishonored currency can no more be kept in the background of our present politics than the question of Slavery could in the era which has closed. It must be always pressing to the front, and it will not down at any politician's bidding. Until it is settled and disposed of absolutely, not by any piece of legislation that merely fixes the term for resumption and provides the process and methods, but by the actual fact of resumption, we shall be in danger from the caterwauling of cheap money inflationists and the timidity of politicians and demagogues, who don't want to take up their notes and pay their debts because it will injure business and ham-

COLLEGE ARCHITECTURE. New-Haven over what was known in Connecticut as the "Capital Question," it happened that Hartford found itself with a proposed new State House on its hands and nowhere to put it. The discussion-into which the city press and first citizens plunged with the enthusiasm and abandon with which a little while before they had jingled the subject of a skating rink, and a little later bounced upon the exciting topic of base-ball-ended with the purchase by the city of the fine grounds and buildings owned by Trinity College, and overlooking the Park, and the donation of the same to the State. The College corporation was the gainer of a very handsome sum of money, though it lost a fine location and the associations which made the old buildings dear to so many graduates. A part of this money will be used in the erection of new buildings about a mile south of the present site, and another portion, we believe, will be added to the endowment of the College. So that upon the whole it may be said that the "Capital "Question" in Connecticut, costly as it was to the two rival cities, did result in some permanent advantage. By the letter of a Hartford correspondent printed herewith, giving the first full and complete description yet published of the proposed new college buildings and grounds, it will be seen that the corporation of Trinity proposes to take advantage of the present opportunity for what may be fairly called a new departure in this country in college architecture. With a sum of money at their disposal sufficiently large for present purposes and for their immediate wants, and with a location admigably adapted to the uses proposed, and having unusual capabilities for being made more attractive by art, the building committee have entered upon their work carefully, with the purpose of making the grounds and buildings and all the appartenances of the University homogeneous and symmetrical parts of a single design, instead of an aggregation of plans or an accre-

tion of the growths of different periods. The full description of the proposed buildings and grounds, as furnished by our correspondent, will be read with interest even to the technical details of the work. Tringty College is an old established University of the Episcopal Church. Under the immented President Jackson, who was greatly honored and beloved as a faithful teacher and a wise and prudent officer, the college had made much progress in material, prosperity, and taken an improved rank among institutions of its class. President Jackson was deeply interested in the plans for the new location and buildings, and the year before his death spent considerable time in England and on the Continent examining the various University buildings, consulting distinguished architects, etc., with the view of acquainting hunself thoroughly with the subject. His death delayed somewhat the initial steps in the enterthe advocates of an honest currency. The doc- prise, but the college authorities have now visited the theater and temples of the Chinese trine they held with regard to Slavery was as taken hold of the business in earnest,

City of Hartford with a slope on either hand to east or west down across rich meadows and green fields and then up, ever so gently and sincere and honest work in architecture which the grateful enchantment. shall serve as a model for other universities. It will be the center of as delightful a landscape as the beautiful Valley of the Connecticut can anywhere show; and skillfully treated, as we have no doubt they will be under the directions of Mr. Frederic Law Olmsted, the grounds will very shortly exhibit attractions which will more than compensate for the shades and mosses, the associations and memories of the old brown buildings, the old campus and the old college home.

OFF WITH THEIR NAMEST

One of the most important duties of the approaching Conventions in this State will be to reconstruct their respective State Committees. In one particular each of them needs thorough overhauling-it has the trail of the Canal Ring over it. Of the Republican Committee Mr. Horace Candee is an active member. To say that Mr. Candee holds the contract on the Jordan Level is enough for any student of recent revelations of fraud on the canals; but to the average voter a brief explanation will perhaps not be unwelcome. This contract was for removing wall benches and erecting slope wall. The amount of earth excavation, as estimated by the engineers, was 70,000 cubic yards. Mr. Candee knew, and has so admitted, that the amount would be much larger, because when some years before Mr. J. J. Belden had taken a contract to clear out the canal at this point, instead of removing the earth from the canal as an honest man would have done, he merely shifted it, on the true Belden plan, to the berme side, where it would be out of the way of the boats. Relying on the engineers' ignorance of this fact, and also on his knowledge that the estimates had been made in the office, and not from new measurements, Candee bid 50 cents a yard for earth excavation-nearly three times what much of it has cost him-and received the contract. The whole amount of excavation will probably be double the original estimate, and cost about \$70,000, instead of \$35,000. The Canal Commission's recommendation to Auditor Thayer to stop payments on the contract may, bowever, save the State something. This is too flagrant a transaction to be called doubtful. Mr. Candee ought to

The Democratic State Committee is tarred blacker with the same stick. It includes in its membership Henry D. Denison, who headed the list both of THE TRIBUNE's exposures and the Governor's suits, and Jarvis Lord, who still enjoys the political legacies derived from the peculiar business which he abandoned years ago. There is no need of further declamation as to these worthies. The Democratic party is already pledged, by the action of the State Committee, to the most vigorous measures. Mr. Beach and the other respectable members of the Committee have intimated to Messrs. Denison and Lord, almost in so many words, that their room is more valuable than their company, and if these persons do not retire of their own accord they ought to be unceremoniously turned out. This is no time for hesitation or for mineing words. Nobody who is even suspected of tenderness towards the Canal Ring can be tolerated in this campaign.

BYRON AND WESTMINSTER.

Literary and social England is at present warmly discussing the exclusion long ago of Byroa's mortal remains from Westminster Abbey. Was this a wrong of the past generation which the present should make right? Was it an act of bigotry? a flagrant piece of In the course of the long and unprofitable malevolent and revengeful churchmanship? controversy between the cities of Hartford and And, finally, was it an injury which it is not oo late specifically to repair? It should be remembered that there is such a thing as a bigotry of liberality; and if religious professors keep no terms with sinners, these too often exhibit in their turn a virulent hostility to the Christian faith, and do what they can to bring it into public contempt. The authorities of Westminster comprehended perfectly well the literary merits of Byron. There was no question of his genius; none of the high character of many of his poems; none of his place among English authors; but unfortunately, there was likewise no question of the looseness of his religious opinions and of his daily life and conversation. In England, both by law and tradition, the Church is the conservator of the marriage relation, into which Byron had entered with all the solemnities and vows of her ritual; and yet he had been living during his last years in a state of adultery with another man's wife and separated from his own; while frequently, as at Venice, he had abandoned himself to promiseaous concubinage, although he well knew that the eyes of all Europe were upon him. had composed and printed books so full of irreverent defiance that his publisher did not dare to put the usual imprint upon the title pages. He died without requesting and without caring for the last solemn offices of the Church of England. Deans are mortal; canons have the usual infirmities of human nature; and they declined to confer a distinction upon a dead poet which living he would have been the first and the loudest to laugh at. Whether they acted wisely, whether it would not have been better to take a purely secular view of the matter, and assign a niche among England's illustrious dead to the ashes of this unhappy man sleeping after the fitful fever of his short life, is a question we need not discuss. However this may be, it seems advisable that the bones of Byron should remain where they are, The removal of Byron's remains from Huck-

nall to Westminster would afford a precedent which can hardly be regarded with equanimity. How do we know that a similar dubious honor may not be conferred upon certain bones at Stratford in spite of the recorded protest of the great dramatist? How do we know that what is left of Gray may not be taken from "the narrow cell" in Stoke Poges churchyard, where he was vainly thought to be "forever laid?" Why not bring Cowper from Olney ! Milton from Cripplegate and Collins from Chichester? Even Wordsworth from under the skadow of the mountains which he loved so well ! Is tradition nothing! nothing association ! nothing these shrines consecrated by a thousand pilgrimages? Is it nothing that these historic sepulchers, scattered here and there over all England, keep alive so many local memories and almost recall to the eyes of the traveler the personal presence of the great and good? Better than the smoke and roar of London will be the clean country shocking to the moral sense and love of jus- and no doubt considerable progress will be heavens looking down upon these resting the horrible dens in which the Chinamen in | tice of that day as the theories of the extreme | made before the next Commencement at Trin- places, the sun gilding the decay of crypt or | shout it.

ity. No one who knows the "lay of the land" of mural stone, the birds singing a cheerful -on the high ridge running south from the requiem, and the flowers, which are our best emblems of the immortality of the beautiful. Better that these relics of genius should be left undisturbed in the places, wherever they smoothly up to far horizons luminous with may be, which they have hallowed; for when dawns or soft with purple twilights-needs to life is gone, one long repose is best, while be told that the opportunity is there for doing needless changes spoil the lesson and disturb

> RICHARD WAGNER AND MUSIC IN AMERICA. A correspondent at Leipsic describes in to-

day's TRIBUNE a visit to one of the most remarkable men of this generation. Whatever may be thought of Wagner's theories of art, and however tastes may differ as to the qualities of his music, there can be no dispute as to his intellectual eminence, and no doubt that he has made that deep impression upon his age which it is the privilege of genius only to produce. In the history of music he will always be a grand conspicuous figure. The importance of a musician is measured not only by what he creates but by what he inspires in others; and the school which looks up to Wagner as its master is spread all over the civilized world. There is hardly one living composer of fair promise whose thoughts have not been directed more or less consciously by this strong controlling mind, and whose style has not been in some degree affected by his example. Even the best representative of the cotemporary Italian school acknowledges in his ripest work for the stage the magnetic influence of this extraordinary refermer. The decisive test of Wagner's musical theories, to be sure, has not yet been made; for that we await the crucial experiment next Summer at Bayreuth; but owever it may result, the composer of "The 'Ring of the Niblung" has made a mark which will never be effaced.

Wagner, we are told, has watched the pregress of musical culture in America with deep interest, and appreciates better perhaps than our own people the means by which the rapid advance in our taste and knowledge during the past five or six years has been brought about. The regular performances of our one permanent orchestra, the only musical organization in America which rivals the famous bands of the great European capitals, have done a great deal for us, as Wagner truly observes. They have taught us so to understand and enjoy Wagner's own music that the prophet of the new school has doubtless more disciples in New-York than in any city of Germany; but that is only a small part of what they have done. Their best service has been, first, in making the very highest class of orchestral music a favorite popular entertainment instead of the amusement merely of a small and exclusive circle of exceptionally cultivated people, and secondly in teaching us to be dissatisfied with that respectable mediocrity in execution which has been the bane of every kind of art in America as in other new countries. Now that the masses have begun to take an interest in nobler things than waltzes, and operatic pot pourris, and to demand a very high order of excellence in the performance, we have, as

Wagner well says, "something to build upon." Our next step ought to be to secure the permanency and extend the beneficent influence of these concerts, which have been so truly our best educators in art, by providing for them a suitable hall, fit for occupation at all seasons of the year. Here are scores of capitalists walking about with their pockets full of money that they do not know what to do with and fear may turn to rags in their purses. Cannot some of them find employment for their enterprise and public spirit in giving New-York an attractive and convenient building and grounds for an uninterrupted series of the highest class of orchestral concerts?

The subscriptions for a testimonial to the American Rifle Team are coming in with sufficient rapidity to insure a gratifying result. The Team shot in the name of America and their victory was justly rethat no suspicion of being actuated by pecuniary motives should attach to them that they declined shooting for any stake, and they have therefore no tangible memento of their brilliant success. The testimonial that it is proposed to present to them is intended to supply this want; but its value to the Team will depend much less upon its worth in money than upon its representing the contributions of the whole country. We trust therefore that our country readers who wish to subscribe to it will do so promptly. Remittances may be sent to Col. G. W. Wingate, Chairman of the Finance Committee, in The Evening Post building, corner of Broadway and Fultou-st.; or if any of our friends choose to send their money to us we shall be happy to see that it reaches the proper destination.

Extraordinary christening there was lately at the new settlement of Garrett (Ind.) Station on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Two children, the first born of that place, were made little Christians after a very elaborate fashion. Two thousand people attended. There was a torchlight procession, silver cups were presented to the happy mothers, silver spoons were presented to the babies. There was a speech by Mr. James Cowen of Chicago, and there was a dance by everybody, except the babies. One of them was named Indiana Garrett Quigley: the other Quincey Garrett Reinhold. Conductors, firemen, brakemen and other railway functionaries attended in great numbers; and, in conclusion, they offered a reward of \$50 to the first lady married in Garrett Station-so naturally fond of ties are railway men.

Whistling has never been regarded as an appropriate feminine accomplishment, and there is a proverb that girls who whistle and hens that crow will always "come to some bad end." But there is a young woman in Anita, Iowa, who prides herself upon being able to whistle fortissimo, and, in fact, louder than any man in the State. She has offered to bet a mule that she can beat any He in this masculine art. Heretofore the bothered husband, when the passing of his wife's remarks has become too rapid for human endurance, has found whistling a palliative and a pastime; and a neat delivery on his part of the more popular airs of the period has doubtless more than once averted the calamities of divorce. This, however, is an advantage which be cannot retain if she is to whistle too-if she can exhibit the indifference implied by a short delivery or the contempt so well expressed by a long one.

The old considerate proverb, "Say nothing but good of the dead," has received a remarkable illustration in Tennessee, where one Copeland for telegraphing false statements of the late Andrew Johnon's religious belief to Chicago, was tarred and feathered in the old fashioned way. It is rather discouraging to find the defenders of religion resorting to acts of violence and lawlessness; and the pre sumption is that the rioters didn't care so much for religious orthodoxy as they did for the ex-President's name and fame. They didn't take much stock in religion themselves, but they knew that it was a respectable thing to have, and they swore that the deceased hero should have at least the reputation of his share of it; for which perhaps the Church will not be over grateful to them, nor over proud of their

Those numerous Allen clubs in Ohio must be in the nature of secret scaleties they keep so quiet THE PAPER MONEY DREAM.

LETTER FROM EX-SECRETARY MCCULLOCH. WEBSTER'S ARGUMENT FOR HARD MONEY-PASSAGE OF THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT-MR. M'CULLOCH'S FINANCIAL POLICY-AN EXPEDIENT DURING A PERIOD OF STRINGENCY-THE OUTCRY AGAINST CONTRACTION-THE DREAM OF THE INFLATION-ISIS-THE CRASH-THE PANIC OF 1873 CAUSED BY A REDUNDANT CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Nearly forty years ago Daniel Webster, the greatest constitutional lawyer and one of the greatest, if not the greatest, statesman our country has produced, uttered the following memorable language in the United States Senate:

in the United States Schate;

Most unquestionably there is no legal tender in this country, under the authority of this Government or any other, but gold and silver, either the coinage of our own mints, or foreign coins at rates regulated by Congress. This is a constitutional principle, perfectly plain and of the very highest importance. The States are expressly prohibited from making anything but gold and silver a legal tender in puyment of debts, and although no such express prohibition is applied to Congress, yet as Congress has no power granted to it in this respect, but to coin money, and to regulate the value of foreign coins, it clearly has no power to substitute paper or anything else for coin as a tender in payment of debts and in discharge of contracts. Congress has exercised this power fully in both its branchess. It has ceined inner and still coins it; it has regulated the value of foreign coins, and still regulates their value. The legal tender, therefore, the constitutional standard of value, is established and cannot be overthrown. To overthrow it would be to shake the whole system. Of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual than that which deludes them with paper money. Ordinary tyranny, oppression, excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness of the mass of the community, compared with a frandulent currency, and the robberies committed by depreciated paper. Our own history has recorded for our instruction enough and more than enough of the demonalizing tendency, the impaties and the intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed, of a degraded paper currency authorized, or in any way countenanced, by the Government.

These remarks of the great orator and statesman

These remarks of the great orator and statesman were unchallenged in the Senate and out of it; nobody then doubted their correctness. It must be borne in mind that Mr. Webster was not a strict constructionist of the Constitution, and yet in this passage he denies the right of Congress to make anything but gold and silver legal tender in payment of debts. It will also be remembered that he favored well regulated and convertible paper money, while he denounced in indignant language an inconvertible and depreciated currency.

A WAR MEASURE.

In opposition to this opinion of Mr. Webster, and notwithstanding his warning-a warning justified by the history of other nations as well as of our own -Congress, under the pressure of a great emergency (but as a temporary and war measure only), in February, 1862, passed an act authorizing the issue of notes which should be a legal tender in payment of debts-the full mischief of which first step in the wrong direction has not yet, I fear, been realized. inder this and subsequent acts \$100,000,000 were ssued-nearly the full amount of which is still in circulation-more than thirteen years after the first issue, and more than nine years after the emergency, which, and which only, in the opinion of those who advocated the measure, justified it, had ceased. In a speech at Fort Wayne, in October, 1865, the

Secretary of the Treasury foreshadowed his own policy, and what he thought should be and would be the National policy, in the following language:

be the National policy, in the following language:

I am not one of those who seem to be disposed to repudinte coin as a measure of value, and to make a secured paper currency the standard. On the contrary, I belong to that class of persons who, regarding an exclusively metallic currency as an impracticable thing among as enterprising and commercial people, nevertheless look upon an intredemable currency as an evil which circumstances may for a time (seem to) render a necessity, but which is never to be sustained as a policy. By common consent of the nation gold and silver are the only true measure of value. I have myself no more doubt that these metals were prepared by the Almighty for this very purpose, than I have that from and coal were prepared for the purposes for which they are being used. I favor a well-secured convertible paper currency—no other can to any extent be a proper substitute for coin. I have no faith in a prosperity which is the result of a depreciated currency, nor can I see any safe path for us to tread but that which leads to specie payments. The extreme high prices which now prevail in the United States are an uncriring indication that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We are measuring values by a false standard. We have a circulating medium airogether larger than is needed for legitimate business: the excess is used in speculations. Tid. United States to-day are the best market in the world to sell in, and among the worst to buy in. The consequence is that Europe is selling us more than she buys of us (including our securities, which ought not to go abroad), and there is a debt rolling up against us which must be settled, in part at least, with count for the special payments, to which we must sooner or later return. If Congress shall, early in the approaching session, autoorize the funding of the legal tenders, and the work of reduction is commenced and carried on resolutely, but carefully and pradently, we shall reach it probably without serious embarcassment to

disaster.
But while I am anxious about the present inflation and its effect upon the business and the morals of the country, I am hopeful that by wise legislation we shall escape a financial collapse. I am hopeful that the currency may be brought up to the specie standard without these financial troubles which have in all other countries followed anxious descriptions of the species of the spec financial troubles which have in all other countries fol-lowed protracted and expensive wars. By the expe-rience of the last four years we are led to the conclusion that our people have a latent power that manifests itself when required, and is equal to any emergency. I have faith that as we have, to the astonishment of the world, raised immense armices—larger, i apprehend, than any single nation ever brought into the field—and met the enormous expense of the war without borrowing from other nations, we shall also be able, without a thanetal crisis, to fund our surplus currency and interest-bearing notes, bring back business to a specie standard, and place the credit of the country on the most sound and stable basis. CONTRACTION.

This speech, or at least the financial portion of it, was published in most of the newspapers, and was, as far as the Secretary could judge by the comments upon it, favorably received by the press and the people. The views thus foreshadowed were somewhat elaborately presented in his first report to Congress, December, 1865. In this report he pointed out, as clearly as he was able, the causes of previous financial crises; the delusiveness of the apparent properity of the country; the injurious effect of a depreciated and fluctuating currency upon business, and its demoralizing influences upon the people; the wide departure of the Legal-tender act from that strict construction of the Constitution given to it, previous to the war, by patriot men of all parties, &c., &c.; and he recommended, as the proper remedy, and the only remedy for the evils and dangers in which the country had been involved, the gradual withdrawal of the legal-tender notes, and the curtailment of the currency until it should be equal to specie. The views thus presented, having been carefully considered, the House of Representatives, reflecting undoubtedly the existing popular sentiment, passed, by a vote of 144 to 6, the follow-

ing resolution: ing resolution:

Resolved, That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary in relation to the accessity of a contraction of the currency with a view to as early a resumption of speele payments as the business interests of the country will permit, and we piedge cooperative action to this end as speedily as practicable.

This resolution was followed by the Act of April 12, 1836, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive Treasury notes and other obligations of the Government, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for bonds, with a provision that of the United States notes (legal tenders) not more than \$10,000,000 should be canceled within six months from the passage of the act, and thereafter not more than \$4,000,000 in any one month. This act was a movement by Congress in the right direction: the only objection to it was the provision for a regular monthly withdrawal. Every business man knows that there are seasons of the year in which large curtailment of a redundant currency can be made without disturbing the business of the country, while at other seasons small curtailments may produce injurious effects. I give it as my mature judgment that if the Secretary had been unrestricted in regard to the time and amount of the withdrawal of the legal-tender notes from circulation, and the publication of the monthly reports had been discontinued, a hundred millions of these notes might have been retired in the course of a year, without the people being the wiser for it, or business being deranged by it. A single incident, which was alluded to by Mr. Wells in his very able article which appeared some time since in The Herald, illustrates the strength of a popular idea-or rather "notion," as it might more properly be called. WALL-SI, RELIEVED.

Some time after the curtailment of four millions per moath had been in operation, one of those periodical but temporary stringencies occurred in Wallst. lench as would occur if there were a thousand